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## Mr. Branch's Letter of Acceptance.

Our readers will find below the letter of the committee of the Franklin Convention informing the Hon. L. O'B. Branch of his nomination for Congress, and the letter of that gentleman in reply, accepting the nomination and giving his views at some length on public affairs. Mr. Branch's letter will be perused with interest by the people of this District and by our readers generally; and it is not necessary that we should do more than direct their attention to it. It is an able and eloquent production, and speaks for itself.

FRANKLIN, N. C., April 22, 1857.

DEAR SIR: At a Convention of the delegates of the Democratic party of the fourth Congressional District, held in this place to-day, we were appointed a committee to inform you of your nomination by acclamation, as a candidate for a seat in the next Congress of the United States, and to request your acceptance of the same.

We have the honor to transmit a copy of the resolutions passed by the Convention.

Earnestly hoping that you may not find it incompatible with your interest or inclination to accept the nomination so cordially tendered to you by your warm personal and political friends, we are, with much respect,

Your friends and old servants,

M. A. BLEDSOE, of Wake,  
J. W. STANLEY, of Johnston,  
W. F. STROWD, of Orange,  
N. E. CANNADY, of Granville,  
J. H. MAYFIELD, of Warren,  
S. D. BEVES, of Franklin,  
A. J. TAYLOR, of Nash.

To Hon. L. O'B. BRANCH.

RALEIGH, April 25th, 1857.

GENTLEMEN:—Your communication of the 22nd inst., informing me that the Democratic party of the fourth Congressional District, assembled in Convention at Franklin, had unanimously and by acclamation designated me as their candidate for Congress, has been duly received. This renewed mark of the confidence of my friends fills me with emotions of pride and gratitude, and I receive the manner in which the nomination was made as proof, not that I am free from fault, but that they abound in liberality and personal kindness. For whatever sacrifice I may have made in engaging in the service of the District, I have been more than recompensed by the uniform kindness and forbearance of every class of my constituents, and am now deeply in their debt for the more than merited acknowledgment my poor services have met with. I accept the nomination, and will in due time enter upon the duties imposed upon me.

Most of the questions of great public importance on which I have been called to vote during my service in Congress, have either belonged to the hallowed politics of the country, or bore a sectional character. On these I have not felt it my duty in any instance to separate from my party friends or my Southern associates. But just before the termination of the session a question was presented partaking of neither character, which had not been previously discussed, and in regard to which I was compelled to act on my own judgment, unenlightened by the views of my constituents. I refer to the bill providing for a deposit with the States of the surplus revenue in the Treasury. After a careful and deliberate consideration of the circumstances bearing on the question—in no haste and under no misconception—I felt it my duty to unite with the usual channels of trade and business and looking up in the Treasury rolls so large a portion of the circulating medium.

This state of things imposed on Congress a double duty: 1st. To reduce the revenue. That I cheerfully and zealously co-operated in, for since my entrance into Congress I had never ceased to clamor for a reduction of the tariff. Ultimately the reduction was made, though neither in the manner nor to the extent that I desired. But such was my anxiety to effect a reduction of the revenue that with my friends I voted for a bill which, under different circumstances, could not have obtained my assent. 2d. To dispose of the surplus already accumulated, and which would not be needed by the government.

The surplus was there—already accumulated. It had been collected from the people in disregard of the spirit of the letter of the Constitution, for Congress is empowered to lay and collect taxes, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States, and for no other purpose. It was collected for unconstitutional purposes, and it was sought to apply it to a vast variety of unconstitutional objects. Let us enumerate a few of these objects. A bill pending before Congress, providing for the construction of three Railroads to the Pacific, with various feeders in the West, amounting in all to about ten thousand miles, and to cost one thousand millions of dollars.

Every ocean was marked and dotted on the map, for steamship lines to trade for private gain at the public expense. About one hundred and fifty bills were pending for opening rivers and making harbors in the North and West, and some in the South. Every species of enterprise against the public Treasury found favor in Congress. Speculators and plunderers swarmed in the lobbies and on the floors, and the conviction had got abroad that no scheme or claim would fail if it could afford to pay. To cap the climax, three members were convicted of corruption, and a painful suspicion existed that not half the iniquity of the people's representatives had been brought to light.

The argument in favor of every project or claim, however monstrous, was that the Treasury was overflowing, and the government could afford to be generous. This specious argument misled many honest men, and it was the saturnalia of rogues. There is scarcely a conceivable violation of the Constitution which some one of these schemes did not involve; and to permit Congress to appropriate the money as it would be appropriated if left there would lead to unconstitutional precedents enough to nullify every provision of that instrument. Better far would it be to sink it in the ocean than allow it to poison the very fountains of legislation and pollute the head streams of the executive government. It is my duty not only to support, but also "to

## DEMOCRATIC DISTRICT CONVENTION.

On Wednesday, the 22d inst., according to appointment, the delegates assembled at Franklin. The proprietors of the Academy having granted the use of their Hall, at 11 o'clock the Convention was called to order by Wm. H. Bailey, Esq., of Orange, moving that W. W. Holden, Esq., of Wake, be requested to take the chair; which being agreed to, Mr. Holden was conducted to the chair by Mr. Bailey amidst the cheers of the meeting.

The chairman thanked his brother Democrats for the honor they had conferred on him in calling him to preside over a Convention called to re-affirm Democratic principles and nominate a candidate for Congress. They met under circumstances of the most gratifying and auspicious character. He alluded to the setting sun of Franklin Pierce, leaving its glorious radiance on the political horizon, [cheers,] and to the sun of Lancaster, which had taken its place, with continued hope and healing in its beams. [cheers.] He described Democratic principles as established upon the impregnable foundations of the constitution. He called upon the meeting to look back and survey their course for the last ten years, and say what could be more gratifying than the progress of Democracy, as contrasted with the ever-changing professions of the opposition, whose principles were changed like the ever-shifting clouds. Democratic principles had extended from sea to sea, extending their influences over the Union, until these principles are established as the law of the land [cheers,] a reduced tariff—the constitutional law of slavery settled—the Missouri restriction struck from the statute book, and the Democratic doctrine confirmed, by the decision of the Supreme Court, as the constitutional law of the country.

Mr. H. then spoke of the opposition, and amidst cheers and laughter recounted the various names under which this party had appeared for the last few years, until it assumed that most despicable of all names and all parties—Know Nothingism. It met in caverns, in dense corners and in darkness; but it did in open daylight, amidst the exhortations and withering contempt of all honest men [remorseful cheering.]

Mr. H. proceeded to point out the beneficent influences of Democratic principles upon the State and national councils, and sarcastically complimented the old Federal party upon their ingenuity in inventing names, and adopting good names, to cover evil purposes. But these would pass away and leave Democratic principles triumphant, to advance and protect the true interests of the country and the happiness of mankind.

From this point to the close of his address, Mr. Holden was frequently interrupted by the enthusiastic applause of the assembly. We regret that we cannot give his eloquent and spirit-stirring conclusion verbatim. An admirably delivered position quotation elicited great cheering, and a graceful allusion to the merits and services of Hon. L. O'B. Branch was likewise loudly applauded.

When Mr. Holden resumed his seat, he was again greeted with hearty cheers.

T. L. Hargrove, Esq., of Granville, moved that seven vice presidents be appointed—one from each county—to be named by the respective delegations; which being agreed to, the following gentlemen were appointed, and took their seats on the platform:

W. F. Strayhorn, of Orange; Dr. T. J. Pitchford, of Warren; Col. Isaac Winston, of Franklin; W. B. Dunn, of Wake; S. A. Smith, of Johnston; A. J. Taylor, of Nash; J. M. Stone, of Granville.

On motion of Mr. Hargrove, Dr. T. S. Vickers, of Orange, W. A. Walsh, of Warren, M. Lankford, of Franklin, and J. K. Marriott, of Wake, were appointed secretaries.

Mr. Hargrove stated that the county meeting in Granville had authorized every good Democrat from that county, present at the Convention, to act as a delegate, and moved that the same privilege be extended to the other counties of the district. After some dissenting remarks from Mr. Patterson, of Franklin, the motion was unanimously agreed to. The lists of the county delegations being then called over by the secretary, the following gentlemen answered:

WAKE COUNTY.—J. P. Robertson, W. C. Mangum, M. Thompson, W. B. Dunn, J. A. Hicks, S. H. Dunn, Dr. J. B. Dunn, G. H. Pennington, G. H. Fairbairn, Dr. J. C. Marriott, H. A. Dowd, N. J. Whitaker, J. M. Bunting, M. A. Bledsoe, E. Cantwell, P. E. Dunn, W. H. High, J. J. Parnell, W. T. Rogers, Peterson Dunn, Edward Haswell.

GRANVILLE COUNTY.—J. M. Stone, N. E. Canady, J. H. Davis, W. Williams, J. D. Moss, E. L. Davis, J. J. Jones, H. Healy, J. Y. Magee, H. S. Fuller, J. P. Peace, J. Y. Moss, G. Catlett, Willis Pierce, J. W. Esit, T. L. Hargrove, W. H. Canady, Philo White.

WARREN COUNTY.—Thos. Reynolds, Dr. H. I. Davis, J. W. White, W. A. Walsh, R. G. Moore, Dr. Hugh I. Davis, Dr. T. J. Pitchford, J. H. Mayfield, J. S. Walker, R. A. White, J. H. Foster, J. H. Hayes.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.—E. Green, C. Perry, T. H. Conyers, S. Harris, C. J. Pate, J. D. Pate, J. S. Gill, Isaac Winston, W. C. Hilliard, H. C. Jones, S. Fuller, T. Winston, H. Harris, J. E. Lankford, W. A. Moore, Young Patterson, W. F. Green, M. Lankford, E. T. Fuller, H. H. High, C. H. Stallings, John Green, S. Perry, A. C. Perry, R. H. Winston, C. Kearney.

JOHNSTON COUNTY.—Sydney A. Smith, Perry Renfrow.

ORANGE COUNTY.—Dr. T. S. Vickers, W. H. Bailey, W. F. Stroud, W. F. Strayhorn.

NASH COUNTY.—A. J. Taylor, G. N. Lewis, M. H. Deans, C. B. Strickland.

The chairman having announced the meeting organized, after some remarks from Mr. Patterson, the two-thirds rule was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Cantwell, of Wake, moved that a committee of one from each county be appointed to draft resolutions to submit to the meeting.

The following delegates were then appointed: Messrs. Ed. Cantwell, of Wake; T. L. Hargrove, of Granville; W. H. Bailey, of Orange; W. F. Green, of Franklin; S. A. Smith, of Johnston; G. N. Lewis, of Nash, and Dr. Hugh I. Davis, of Warren.

The committee having read Dr. Georgehegan was called upon and addressed the meeting. He declared himself unprepared, but came forward in answer to the call upon him. He said he was born in Virginia and rocked in the cradle of Democracy, but in early life had strayed from the true fold. He was a hard-cider Whig—he was not ashamed of that—but that he acknowledged with regret that he had slipped into the Know Nothingism, and expressed his conviction for having helped to initiate a drunken man into a Know Nothing lodge. Dr. G. gave a graphic account of his experience with Sam, but declared his abandonment of all such heresies, and the declaration of his firm adherence to the only true national party was received with applause. After some very pertinent remarks relative to the future progress of the great Southern American Democracy, the Dr. retired.

Mr. M. Lankford, being loudly called for, made a very spirited address. He warned the Convention in time of peace to prepare for war. They must not be carried away by prosperity, but be vigilant and watchful, for the enemy was in their midst. He indignantly repelled the slander "that Democrats were fighting for the spoils." The Democratic President, not seeking a second term of office, was untrammelled and would act independently. To prove the independence of Mr. Buchanan, he alluded to the Secretary Toucey's rebuff to Bennett, of the N. Y. Herald. Mr. L. concluded a very effective speech by declaring, as they had fought and conquered under the triple B, a quartette of them would render the Democracy invincible (cheers).

Mr. J. K. Marriott, being called upon, made some remarks, but deferred speaking at length until another opportunity.

Mr. Y. Patterson answered to the call upon him by declaring himself an old-fashioned Jackson Democrat, and at some length explained his convictions of what was true Democratic doctrine on the subject of the distribution of lands and the Treasury surplus.

Mr. P., in concluding his remarks, expressed his unflinching devotion to the constitutional principles of the Democratic party.

ing the Warren delegation were not only satisfied with the old Democratic platform of two-thirds, but when the time came, would give the three-thirds unanimously. [Cheers.] Dr. P. then alluded to the violent conduct of the abolitionists. He said they would not let us alone merely because they did not wish to do so. It was not from a want of sense they persevered, but a want of will, and declared he was convinced they were influenced by political motives, not by their love of right.

Mr. Cantwell, from the committee, then read the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That the election of James Buchanan to the Presidency—the sound and conservative character of his Cabinet—the views and purposes announced in his inaugural, together with the experience and wisdom of a life successfully devoted to high public station to the service of his country, assure us of the South and of the Union that peace, justice and order will prevail in the land, during the continuance of the present administration.

2. Resolved, That our congratulations are especially due to those patriotic Northern Democrats, who, before the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, manfully sustained the true principles of the Constitution as now declared by that august tribunal, and lent their aid to the repeal of the Missouri restriction; and that we give special greeting to our brother Democrats of Connecticut, and regard the result of the late election there as the dawn of a brighter day for them and for the country.

3. Resolved, That Franklin Pierce, by his sterling patriotism and strict adherence to the principles of the Constitution, in executing the laws of the country even at the cannon's mouth, has endeared himself to the hearts of all good and patriotic men in every section; and that we renew to him in his present retirement, the good wishes and respect of the people of this District. Let others pay their worship only to the rising sun—we will also gaze with ardor and with admiration upon his setting beam.

4. Resolved, That this Convention reaffirm, in part and in whole, the ancient faith and time-honored principles of the Democratic party, in opposition to the narrow, bigoted and dangerous isms of modern fanaticism and folly, Know Nothingism included; and that we still maintain to their fullest extent the responsibility of the representative to his constituents—the economical administration of the State and federal governments—a strict construction of the Constitution, and the unimpaired exercise of State as well as federal authority in their respective spheres.

5. Resolved, That we are in favor of a Tariff for revenue only; and do not sanction a policy which extorts from the pockets of the people more money than is needed for the economical administration of the government.

6. Resolved, That the public lands are the common property of all the States; and that the lands and proceeds thereof should be held by the general government to aid in defraying the common charge and expenditure, and in reducing the Tariff-taxes on the people; and that we are therefore now, as heretofore, opposed to a distribution of said lands or their proceeds among the several States.

7. Resolved further, That we are opposed to any policy which unduly favors a portion of the States in this or any other respect, at the expense of the others, or which squanders the lands on corporations in particular States.

8. Resolved, That the Hon. L. O'B. Branch, by his integrity, ability, and unflinching Democracy, and independence, has sustained the good name and high reputation of his State and District, and has endeared himself to his constituents of all classes by his courtesy and attention to their wishes; and instructed by their unanimous desire, and moreover impelled by a sense of merited honor and confidence, we hereby re-nominate him for Congress.

9. Resolved, That a Committee of seven be appointed by the President of this Convention, to wait upon Mr. Branch, and request him to accept of the nomination, and inform him of the action of this Convention and of his nomination, and request him to accept the same; and that they be authorized to publish any correspondence which may take place.

Mr. Patterson moved that each resolution, with the exception of the one relative to Mr. Branch, should be read separately and acted on by the Convention.

Mr. Strayhorn stated it was his intention to move that motion, and he hoped the meeting would adopt it.

The chair put the question, which was agreed to. Mr. N. E. Cannady having made some objection to the phraseology of one of the resolutions, a discussion ensued between Messrs. Cantwell, Stone, Bledsoe, Patterson and N. E. Cannady. After some remarks from the chairman and Dr. Pitchford, the committee adopted Mr. Cannady's suggestion.

An amendment by Mr. Patterson was withdrawn after some observations by Mr. Bailey, and the resolutions were then passed without a dissenting voice.

The resolutions then passed unanimously, and on the reading of the eighth resolution, Mr. J. M. Stone moved it be adopted by acclamation, which was done with great enthusiasm.

The chairman appointed the following gentlemen to wait upon Mr. Branch:

M. A. Bledsoe of Wake, A. J. Taylor of Nash, W. F. Stroud of Orange, N. E. Canady of Granville, S. A. Smith of Johnston, J. H. Mayfield of Warren, Capt. D. Beves of Franklin.

A resolution of thanks to the officers of the meeting was passed; also, a special resolution of thanks to the proprietors of the Standard, for the courtesy for their kindness in granting the use of their hall.

The chairman then declared the Convention adjourned sine die.

W. F. HOLDEN, Chairman.  
T. J. PITCHFORD,  
ISAAC WINSTON,  
S. A. SMITH,  
A. J. TAYLOR,  
J. M. STONE,  
T. S. VICKERS,  
J. K. MARIOTT,  
M. LANKFORD,  
W. A. WALSH,  
Vice Presidents.  
Secretaries.

RAILROAD MEETING IN LYNCHBURG.—A meeting of the citizens of Lynchburg was held in Masonic Hall on Saturday evening last to appoint delegates to the Winston (N. C. Convention) which is to assemble sometime in June next, and to give some expression of the public sentiment in that community relative to the proposed railway connection between Lynchburg and North Carolina. A report was read from the adopted highly approbatory of the said improvement, and twenty-five delegates were appointed to represent the city in the Winston Convention.

This movement is designed to open the way for an extension of the railroad about to be constructed from High Point, on the North Carolina Central Road, to the Virginia line in Stokes county, through the counties of Patrick, (opposite Stokes) Franklin, and Bedford, to some point, we presume, on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, so as to connect the North Carolina Central with Alexandria, Washington, Baltimore, &c., via Lynchburg and Charlottesville. The North Carolina Legislature at its last session passed an act granting a charter for the road from High Point in Stokes county to the Virginia line, and an effort is now being made to continue it from its terminus there to the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. The project is a most important one, and should this scheme and its object be accomplished the Wilmington and Manchester, Wilmington and Weldon, Petersburg, Richmond and Petersburg, and Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroads will, all of them, be liable to suffer.

A NUT FOR ABOLITIONISM.—In January last, the Sch. Emily, bound from Charleston to this port, was abandoned at sea and all the survivors, six in number, were taken on board the Ship Ambassador, and carried to Liverpool. Among those thus rescued were two slaves, owned by a Liverpool merchant, intelligent, active and capable of getting a living in any where, perfectly aware that they could not be forced to return, they have voluntarily signified their preference for slavery and are now on their way to Charleston (most probably are there) on their return to their owners. Such facts as these are worth the ravings of a thousand Beechers or Greelys.

Beaufort N. C. Journal.

## THE MORMONS: THE MILITARY POWER AND POLITICAL PURPOSES OF THE MORMONS.

GENTLEMEN: From a military order recently published in your paper, I infer that a division of the United States army is to move into Utah. This news will be hailed with joy by thousands of American citizens in every State and Territory of the Confederacy, who have suffered directly or indirectly by the merciless outrages of the Mormons, committed while quietly pursuing their toilsome journey overland to Oregon and California. Every indignity has been offered to emigrants, every species of property stolen, and every species of crime has been committed. The Federal laws have been trampled in the dust, Government officials set at defiance, menaced, threatened and insulted; juries have been influenced, and the ends of justice thwarted; the prisoners have been kept open and the criminals set free. All this did not satisfy them, but they must enter the hall of records and publicly burn the archives of the Territory.

Now, as evidence of their inveterate hatred to Americans and every thing pertaining to America, (and these sentiments are constantly taught and preached,) I will cite as follows: A Gentle will not board in my family, and if one of my houses was rented to a Gentle, after the time had expired I would burn it down! That's the doctrine.

If a Gentle were boarding in my family, and I should bow down to pray, and the Gentle or health-son should hesitate, I would say to him, bow down, you devil! That is the doctrine, and I know it; and any man who shall oppose it shall be destroyed.

Their religious tenets may be inferred from the following:

I believe in marrying brothers and sisters; I believe in the pre-existence of man; that Adam and Eve are the parents of all men, spiritually and physically; that all the saints of this dispensation will be resurrected by Joseph Smith, Jr. If I am ever saved, I expect to be saved by and through the atonement of Joseph Smith!

Were my daughter to marry a Gentle, I would save her in this kingdom, namely, cut her throat, from ear to ear.

Their advocacy of internal improvements may be inferred from the following:

Mr. Lee, who piloted the government troops through on that route (some 18 miles of Great Salt Lake) in 1846, wished to build a railroad—a guide of the route—but was prevailed on not to do it, as the Presidency there (Carson Valley) did not wish the emigration to pass that way.

Objects of the Missionaries:—Most of the former Missionaries will be called home. They will be sent all among the Indian tribes to teach them agriculture, the mechanic arts, and military tactics.

Means of defense:—We have the self-loading twenty-four repeating rifle, the Minnie rifle, Brown's revolving five-shooting rifle and pistol, and a revolving cannon or field-piece.

All the above-named fire-arms, powder, ball, &c., are in process of secret manufacture.

What the Indians are expected to do:—It (the United States) may come this way a while yet, as they (the Indians) wish to cut off the mail going from here!

The Sioux, Cheyennes, and Arapahoes have banded together against the Gentiles to the number of 3,000 warriors.

The Lamanites (Indians) are the battle-axe of the Lord in the hands of the Mormons.

There is more union in the Masonic Order than any other except the Mormon.

The right of private search by "roguey keys" is a peculiar characteristic order of the Mormon.

The law and the prophets: A kingdom can exist within a Republic.

No one was ever known to dissent from the will of Brigham Young.

What may be expected: If government officers ever interfere with our women again, I will cut their throats from ear to ear.

A division of the United States Army shall never winter in this valley again.

The above quotations are taken from a mass of information collected in 1854-55, during nearly a year's stay in Utah, all of which came under my personal observation, and was noted at the time it was spoken. I have been thus particular in noticing these quotations, that the public may know upon what is based the conclusions that follow.

The Mormon priesthood is a consolidated system of police, controlled from the city of Salt Lake, Leveitic, and Melchisedek priesthoods, and is known by the name of "The Church of the Latter Day Saints of Jesus Christ." Brigham Young is the Prophet, Priest and King of the Saints. His will is law; he is the viceregent of God, deriving authority directly from Him, which is absolute whenever he says "thus saith the Lord." Brigham stands upon the shoulders of his two counselors; they stand upon the shoulders of the other apostles; they stand upon the shoulders of the high priests; they stand upon the shoulders of the bishops; they stand upon the shoulders of captains of fifties and seventies; they stand upon the shoulders of elders; they stand upon the shoulders of the lay members of the church; they stand upon the shoulders of the laboring masses who fill the soil which supports the edifice. From his towering height Brigham issues forth his edicts to the people, and with the scorpion lash of his serpent tongue he lashes every one into silence. "No one was ever known to dissent from his will." The entire fraternity is bound together by oaths the most solemn to support the church, and nothing but the church, and every man, woman, and child is constituted a police officer, always on duty, and required to report to the head whenever a thing of sufficient interest occurs to justify it. From this you will not fail to perceive that the church is not a body of men, but a system of police, having a head from which it derives all power, and a body forming a nucleus around which are gathering the ignorant, the superstitious, the bigot, the outlaw, and the disaffected of all countries, under the wings of an angel of the last dispensation. However deluded they may be, their followers may be, the leaders are not deluded, but are knaves from choice, willfully misleading the masses for the purpose of obtaining and wielding power, boldly predicting the overthrow of the Republic, when they will resume the reins of government, and proclaim Mormonism to the benighted nations of the world.

Every species of information is studiously kept from the people, except their own doctrines, which are so ingenious and fascinating that they bewilder rather than enlighten, till the feeble mind becomes lost in the mazes of metaphysical theories, and, looking around for some sure anchor of safety, despairing, falls prostrate at the feet of the monster, imploring him, in the language of scripture, "I believe; help thou my unbelief!"

The ending appellation of "brother and sister" is applied to all classes indiscriminately, which, with the plurality wife system, and the marriage of blood sisters, breaks up and obliterates every vestige of the family relation.

One-tenth of all property, and one-tenth of all products, are mandated as "tithing"; and then, not only the man, but his wives and children, and his property entire, are consecrated to the Church. All are at the disposal of Brigham.

The entire male population of the State are enrolled in the militia, who are under weekly (some daily) military drill, every one of whom, from the boy of twelve to the man of eighty years, is required to keep on hand one or more rounds of cartridges, one gun or rifle, one or more pistols, swords, sabres, knives, &c., all he can obtain; and then, in the event of war, the women and children are to fight with whatever weapons they can command.

Now, when we consider their location, a thousand miles inland on every side, in the mountain fastnesses of the continent; their numbers, which, according to Chief Justice Drummond, are one hundred thousand; their territory, and two hundred thousand in surrounding States and Territories; their appliances of war; their secret agents in every nook and corner of the Republic; their emissaries

among every Indian tribe on the continent, teaching them "mechanic arts and military tactics," they amount to something more than we have been accustomed to regard them. They have settlements on Salmon River, Oregon Territory, and on Lewis River, near Puget Sound, in Washington Territory, and in Carson Valley and at San Bernardino, California. They instigated the Indians to revolt in Oregon and Washington Territories, and the late war was, in my judgment, the cause that created the necessity for the proclamation of martial law by Governor Stevens; and when the Governor forwarded a supply train of goods up to and for Nez Perces in payment of debts contracted with them when returning from treating with the Blackfoot or Crows, in the winter of 1856-57, on the arrival of the train at Col. Craig's, the Indian agency for the Nez Perces, they had been induced to favor Konmin Kun, the Yakima chief, for protection. In receiving the goods either in payment of debts or as presents, and ordered all the whites to leave their country. Col. Craig, the Indian Agency, was retained in case of need; the train returned hastily to the Dalles; but other whites among the Nez Perces, instead of coming to the Dalles and claiming the protection of the United States Army, went through the country of the Indians to the Pacific coast, on the Snake River, for protection. In Col. Shaw's last battle with the Indians in the Grand Bonde, among the camp equipment of the enemy, he captured ammunition with Mormon labels on them.

Now, permit me to conduct you to San Francisco, Cal., on the ever memorable 18th day of August, 1846, and behold the streets of that ill-fated city thronged with men and arms. The Federal Congress had been saved, the laws overthrown, and the "Committee Vigilantes" had instituted a reign of terror. The Committee lays down into its power and calls out its adherents to celebrate its retirement to law and order. The streets are decorated and hung with flags; but, alas! the star spangled flag of the free was set aside! "The all-seeing eye over the crescent," on which was inscribed "Vigilantes," occupied the foreground, with a United States flag on either side. In my judgment, the cause of these things, the Mormon rebellion, born by them as military badges of "beehive and bees," in the rear of these, between other United States flags, was the "Lone Star" on blue ground, surrounded by a constellation. These are the prominent ensigns of Mormonism, except the secret signs of the priesthood, which are worn on under garments, and are of course invisible. No one knew the object of the secret order "Vigilantes" but those who recognize Brigham as their Prophet, Priest and King.

The Vigilance Committee of 1851 was an experiment of Mormon strength, headed by Samuel Brannan, Parley P. Pratt and others, and the Vigilance Committee of 1856 may be regarded in the same light. If not Mormon, let some one assign reasons for the setting aside of the United States flag and the display of ensigns of Mormonism.

Throughout the States and Territories, at various and convenient locations, the Mormons have what are termed "Stakes in Zion," and each stake is governed by a presidency. It may not be known to many that there is a stake in the city of New York, whose president is the editor of a paper called The Mormon; at Council Bluffs is another stake and another paper; at Independence another stake; at St. Louis, &c. Their agents and spies are in every city in the Union, adapting themselves to surround and control the localities, and the ignorant and uneducated into the masses; secretly denouncing individuals whom they suspect capable of informing against them; pursuing their victims with a pertinacity that overcomes all obstacles, and their agent in Congress keeps them constantly advised of the policy and aims of the General Government. They are in the frontier post-offices either by appointment as postmasters, or as clerks, and have the opportunity of supervising the transmission of all mail matter; and it may not be im-reachable to this course may be traced the loss of so many letters going to and coming from the Pacific Territories.

Now, in view of the facts herein set forth, and the assumption by Chief Justice Drummond that they are a hundred thousand strong in Utah and two hundred thousand spies and emissaries in adjoining States and Territories, with every facility for obtaining and transmitting information; and allied to a savage Indian horde of three hundred thousand men, who are, in their lands, the "battle-axe of the Lord," to be wielded against the Gentiles; added to a thousand miles of land, prairie and mountain, with natural means at hand to throw every obstacle in the way of an army, by running off their animals, cutting off small parties, poisoning the springs of water, and blocking the canyons and mountain passes; I repeat, in view of all these facts, and the boldness in the face, the form an obstacle to the peaceful settlement of the interior of the country of no mean character, and which should be promptly met by the General Government. In my judgment the only way to meet the necessity of the case is to appoint a military Governor for the Territory, with discretionary power to place the whole Territory under martial law, backed by a force of at least 5,000 men, amply equipped with munitions of war and a year's supply of provisions; then station the army at three several points in the Territory, not to fight the people, but defend them. By proclamation now call on all true citizens of the United States to come out and enroll themselves under the flag of the Republic; warning all hostile thereto to leave the Territory, under penalty of capture, trial and execution by martial law. This, in my judgment, will be the easiest, cheapest, and safest mode of reaching and remedying the evil. The idea that if left to themselves they will break up an disband by internal dissensions is futile and absurd.

They have a solid nucleus of one hundred thousand strong, with 200,000 spies and emissaries scattered over the whole country, and a savage ally of three hundred thousand to do their bidding. And what want they more? The State Government? No, they already have that which to them is far better, namely, a willful perversion of the democratic principle of self-government, declared in the Kansas-Nebraska bill, "to regulate their own institutions in their own way." This leaves them in a far better condition to propagate their treasonable designs than if they were existing under the form of State Government. There is no power in the Constitution to force them into the Union, (God forbid they should ever come in!) they may always remain a Territory of the United States, recognizing the Federal laws merely as a form, while the power de facto remains absolute, and the head of the Church becomes the head of the State.

Something ought—something should be done.—Let the Government look well to it that its army be sufficient to suppress with munitions of war and provisions for at least one year, the task is about the assume is no child's play. More anon.